I'm not a bot

Linux mint commands guide

Mint commands. Linux mint basic commands.

The official Linux Mint guide covers all aspects of installation. It explains how to download and create a bootable media for installing Linux Mint. The guide is available in various formats, including HTML, PDF, and ePUB. Written by Nicholas Brown, it highlights the utility of Linux Mint commands beyond server management. These commands can help personal computer users complete tasks more efficiently. The list provided in the guide is regularly updated with examples to ensure users can apply them effectively. Given that Linux Mint is Ubuntu-based, many of these commands will also work on Debian, Ubuntu, and other Debian-derived distributions. However, users are cautioned against executing commands without proper understanding, as their effects depend heavily on the version of Linux Mint used and the account under which they're executed. For instance, to install an app like 'htop' via command line without a GUI, one would use the command 'sudo apt install htop', with 'sudo' being required only if not at a root shell. It's recommended to first run 'sudo apt update'. Besides using Aptitude ('apt') for package management, users can also employ 'dpkg' for installing .deb packages downloaded from outside official repositories, as shown by the command 'sudo dpkg -i appname.deb'. For cases where the exact name of a package is unknown, 'apt-cache search' offers a solution. The example provided searches for the Firefox development package using the command 'sudo apt-cache search firefox dev', displaying possible matches which can then be installed by typing 'sudo apt install '. Uninstallation via command line involves using commands like 'sudo apt remove ', with the specific package name being replaced accordingly. All the app-related files can be removed with `sudo apt remove htop`. If needed, use `--purge` for a cleaner removal. Be cautious when using this command as it may cause unexpected results. Upgrade all packages except those not installed via repositories using `sudo apt upgrade`. You can edit files using commands like `nano [filename]` or `vi`. To view files, you can use `less`, which allows you to scroll through a file. You can also use `tail -f filename.txt` to see the latest events in a log file. To locate a specific file, use the `locate` command after running `sudo updatedb`. For example, `locate pg_hba.conf` will find the PostgreSQL configuration file and specify its directory. You can log into an account using the `login` command. To create a new user account, use `sudo adduser new_user_name`, while removing a user account requires `sudo deluser username`. Change your password with `passwd`, and view groups with `groups`. Open the sudoers file for modifications using `visudo`. List files, their owners, and permissions with `ls -l`. To change ownership of a file, use the same command. You can create folders in Linux Mint using command line. To make a new folder named 'mystuff', use: "mkdir mystuff". To enter the 'mystuff' directory, type: "cd mystuff". Rename or move files with: "mv existing_file_name new_file_name". View what's inside a folder by typing: "ls" after entering it. To delete an empty folder, use: "rmdir folder_name". If it's not empty, you can force its removal with: "rm -rf folder_name". Delete files using: "rm filename.txt". Copy files with: "cp source_file_to_copy new_file_name", and move them with: "mv source_file_to_move destination_directory/file_name". Download files via command line using "wget websitename.com/filename" or "curl -O websitename.com/filename". To shut down the system, use: "sudo reboot" for a reboot, and "sudo shutdown -h now" to shut it down immediately. Check your system's uptime with: "uptime". Manage processes with commands like "top" to view RAM and CPU usage, or "vmstat" for virtual memory details. Shut down processes with: "pkill process_name", check service status with "systemctl status process_name", restart services using: "sudo systemctl restart process_name", stop them with: "sudo systemctl stop process_name", enable automatic startup with: "sudo systemctl enable process_name". Disable a service from running on startup with: "sudo systemctl disable process_name". Find process IDs with: "pgrep processname". Other useful commands include viewing system temperature with: "sensors", clearing the screen with: "tput clear", displaying BIOS information with: "sudo dmidecode", and creating a RAMdisk by executing specific commands. Create a RAM disk by changing the sequence to the desired size in MB: `sudo mkdir -p /media/ramdisk; sudo mount -t tmpfs -o size= tmpfs /media/ramdisk`. Note that this is a non-persistent disk, so it will be deleted after a reboot. Connect to a server using SSH: `ssh yourusername@serverdomain.com`. Display terminal command history: `history` or delete it with `history -c`. Other useful commands: * Show current date and time: `date` * Show this month's calendar: `cal` * Show current uptime: `uptime` * Display who is online: `w` or show user information: `finger` * Show kernel information: `uname -a` * Display CPU information: `cat /proc/cpuinfo` * Display memory and swap usage: `free` Keyboard shortcuts: * Enter: Run the command * Up Arrow: Show the previous command * Ctrl + R: Search for a command by typing part of it * Ctrl + Z: Stop the current command and resume with `fg` or `bg` * Ctrl + C: Halt the current command and cancel the operation * Ctrl + L: Clear the screen * `command | less`: Scroll through the bash command window using Shift + Up Arrow and Shift + Down Arrow Miscellaneous: * Repeats the last command: `!!` * Repeats the last argument of the previous command: `!$` * Inserts the last argument of the previous command: `Esc + .` (a period) * Returns to the start of the command you're typing: `Ctrl + A` * Goes to the end of the command you're typing: `Ctrl + E` * Cuts everything before the cursor: `Ctrl + U` * Cuts everything after the cursor: `Ctrl + K` * Pastes from the special clipboard: `Ctrl + Y` * Swaps the two characters before the cursor: `Ctrl + T` **App Selection** The `app` command displays which app will be run by default. It also shows the full path. * `grep pattern`: Search for a pattern in files. * `grep -r pattern dir`: Search recursively for a pattern in a directory. * `command | grep pattern`: Search for a pattern in the output of a command. * `locate file`: Find all instances of a file using the locate command. This assumes you have already used the updatedb command (see below). * `find / -name filename`: Starting with the root directory, look for a file called `filename`. * `find / -name "*filename*"`: Starting with the root directory, look for a file containing the string `filename`. * `locate filename`: Find a file called `filename` using the locate command. * `chmod octal file`: Change the permissions of a file to an octal value. * `chmod 777`: Set read, write, and execute permissions for all users. * `chmod 755`: Set rwx permissions for the owner, rx for the group and world. * `ls`: Directory listing. * `ls -l`: List files in the current directory using a long format. * `ls -laC`: List all files in the current directory in long format and display in columns. * `ls -F`: List files in the current directory and indicate the file type. * `ls -al`: Formatted listing with hidden files. * `cd dir`: Change to a specified directory. * `cd`: Change to home. * `mkdir dir`: Create a new directory. * `pwd`: Show the current working directory. * `rm name`: Remove a file or directory. * `rm -r dir`: Delete a directory and all its included files and subdirectories (use with caution). * `cp file1 file2`: Copy a file to another location. * `cp -r dir1 dir2`: Copy a directory to another location. * `mv file /home/dirname`: Move a file to another location. * `ln -s file link`: Create a symbolic link. * `touch file`: Create or update a file. * `cat > file`: Place standard input into a file. * `cat file`: Display the contents of a file. * `more file`: Display a file one page at a time. * `head file`: Output the first 10 lines of a file. * `head -20 file`: Display the first 20 lines of a file. tar xf file.tar tar czf file.tar.gz files tar cjf file.tar.bz2 files gzip file To see the last 10 lines of a file called "file", use: tail -20 file For the last 20 lines, try: tail -f file If you want to compress files into tar named "file.tar" with Gzip compression, run: tar cf file.tar files | gzip Decompressing it would be: gunzip file.tar | tar xf To start or stop the print daemon, use: /etc/rc.d/init.d/lpd {start|stop} For status: /etc/rc.d/init.d/lpd status Use 'lpq' to see jobs in print queue and 'lprm' to remove them. 'lpr' is for printing a file. For printer control tool, use 'lpc'. To print manual pages as plain text or Postscript output, use: man subject | lpr or man -t subject | lpr Use 'printtool' to start the X printer setup interface. Network configurations can be checked with 'ifconfig' and modified using 'iwconfig'. 'iwlist' displays more information from a wireless network interface. To ping a host, use: ping host For DNS information or reverse lookup of hosts/domains, try: dig domain or dig -x host If you want to download or continue downloading a file named "file", use 'wget'. SSH connections can be established using: ssh user@host For SSH on a specific port with a user account: ssh -p port user@host SSH key can be copied into the target host using: ssh-copy-id user@host To add a new user, run: adduser accountname Then change password of that user with 'passwd'. Superuser status can be accessed by: su and exit to normal user mode with 'exit'. Process management tools include: ps for current processes, top for all running processes, kill to kill process id pid, killall to kill all named proc (use with caution), bg and fg to background or foreground stopped jobs. To install packages from source, run: ./configure make make install For DEB package installation, use: dpkg -i pkg.deb Stopping and starting a system involves various commands. To halt a system, use "shutdown -h now" which shuts down the system without rebooting. The same command "halt" is also used. If you want to shut down the system after a certain time period, use "shutdown -r 5", which reboots the system in five minutes. You can stop all processes by using "stopx". This is similar to shutting down but stops all running applications and services. To restart the system immediately, use "startx" followed by "reboot". For more information on Linux commands, check out Cheat-Sheets.org, which provides a comprehensive round-up of cheat sheets for various topics. The site is recommended for those looking to improve their Linux skills. Additionally, you can refer to tutorials and guides such as "The best tips & tricks for bash" and "Linux Tutorial Blog/Quality Linux tutorials without clutter". These resources cover essential commands and provide quality learning materials. Other useful websites include: - LinuxCommand.org: which covers topics like shell scripting and provides a script library. - LinuxManPages.com: This website offers detailed information on general commands, system calls, subroutines, special files, file formats, games, macros, maintenance commands, and more. It's great for understanding the technical aspects of Linux. For those new to Linux, the "Linux Newbie Guide: Shorcuts and Commands" can be helpful in getting familiar with essential shortcuts and basic operations. Sudo Manual Pages provide information on the sudo command, which is used by system administrators to delegate authority to certain users.